

two, two or three portable painted
at 150 galvanized iron plates for
crew holes punched, to be sold
by at HENRY WOOLLEY'S, 479,
opposite Messrs. Campbell and
; or, at the manufactory, Viles'
ent-street. 2645

**BUILDING LAND IN CLARENCE-
THREET**, on the West side, South of King-
street, opposite to Hutchinson's Buildings.
FORT AND BROWN are instructed
to sell by public auction, at their
office, No. 10, George-street, on Wednesday, August
11 at 11 o'clock,
A plot of Land, having 43 feet 9 inches
frontage, by 70 feet deep, situate in Clarence-
street, opposite to Hutchinson's Buildings.
This land is well adapted as a site for
a dwelling house, of the most productive
nature, - a design and elevation for which has
been prepared by Mr. Hume, and may be seen
in the Rooms, with plan of the land.
The title is unexceptionable.
For all further particulars, apply to
Messrs. Lowe and Stephen, or to the Auc-
tioneers. 2647

PROPERTIES AT MILLER'S POINT.
A. G. 1847.

PORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on **WEDNESDAY, 13th March, at 11 o'clock**, **THREE HOUSES AT MILLER'S POINT**, two of which are substantially built of stone, and surrounded a good view of Cockle Bay and the surrounding scenery; they are let at s. 6d. per week each. The third house is situated in the rear of the above, and is let at five shillings per week.

The land on which they are situated is thus described in the deeds as situated in the parish of St. Philip, in the city of Sydney, bounded the south by the property now or late of Benjamin Cutler 81 feet 9 inches; on the east by the rear garden of Miller's Point 100 feet; on the east by an allotment of B. Spark 61 feet; and on the west by the property now or late of J. Richards 75 feet.

MILLER'S COTTAGES AT MILLER'S
immediately adjacent to the Wohlenstein house
and now let on small shillings per acre.
land adjoining thereto, the whole of which
is described in the deeds as situated at
Miller's Point, in the City of Sydney, com-
mencing at the adjacent wharf, the road, bounded
on the south-west by a line bearing north 42
degrees, south 106 links, along a reserved road
commencing at a point 106 links distant from
angle formed by that road and a road lead-
ing to Bettington's Wharf, thence on the
north-east by a line bearing north 30
degrees, north 98 links along the said road to
Bettington's Wharf, thence on the north-east
by a line bearing north 9 degrees west, 95 links,
thence on the south-east by a line bearing
south 99 degrees east, 107 links, thence
again on the north-east by a line bearing
north 9 degrees, west along a road eight feet
wide leading from the said road leading to Bet-
tington's Wharf to Ro-Jen's allotment, thence

ence on the north-east by a line west 18
degrees 30 minutes North 42 1/2 links along that
segment, thence again on the north-east by a
line north 14 degrees 30 minutes west 55 links
to a line north 12 degrees 30 minutes west 62 links,
thence on the north-west, by a line north 12
degrees west 17 1/2 links, and thence again on
north-west by a line south 35 degrees west 18
links, thence again on the north-west by a
line north 18 degrees west 94 1/2 links to the point
commencement.

Terms at sale. 2485

THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED
SHEEP,
AND THE IMPROVED
STATION OF GUNGEWALLA,
on the Burra River, in the Lachlan District.

MORT AND BROWN have re-
ceived instructions to sell by public
auction at their office, 100 George street, on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, at 1 1/2 o'clock.

SHEEP, with the Station of **GUNGEWALLA**.
The Sheep consist of—
Ewes, mixed sexes from 3 years old to full mouthed, in lamb by Grant, Trevallyn, and Gordon rams—the ewes to lamb in September
Ewes, rising two years old
Mixed ages, and culled ewes not put to the rams
Wethers, rising 2 years old
Ditto, ditto 3 ditto ditto
Ditto, ditto 4 ditto ditto
Yearlings, sexes about equal

Il in excellent condition, and the wool of prime quality.

STATION OF GUNGEWALLA
is bounded on the east by the Burrowa River, and by the dividing range between Cislabah Gungewalla to the Black Range which di-

it from the Calabash and Douglas Run; then by a line running west from the Burrow River below Sugar Wagon Creek, along the old road to Gigglingall old road, which divides it from Jones' run; then by a line running due east from the Gigglingall Creek half way between the rocky point and the yellow bank to the upper rocks; then by a line running west from Gigglingall Creek to Black Range, which divides it from James Wholm's run; south by a line running west from the rocks on the Burrow River to the divide of the range, which separates it from McCoran's Run; has five miles frontage to BURROWA RIVER, and is only eight miles distant from the town of Cop. The country is very valuable, and the improvements are very complete.

Messrs. M. and B. have only to point out the intended boundaries, and value the land.

compact pastoral property, that they will
 upon a concern in *perfect working order*—
 they will have a full fleece of wool ready
 shearing, and that the flocks consist of a
 sector lot of *fine wethers*, chiefly
 breeding and main ewes, a combination of
 numbers rarely to be met with.

Without the slightest Reserve.

Terms, liberal. 2526

CITY RESIDENCE AND STORES.
 COTTAGES AND LAND,
 IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE TO ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
 AND PRESENTLY OCCUPIED BY MR. SILLISTON
 AND OTHERS.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

MORT AND BROWN are instructed
 by GEORGE KING, Esq., to offer the
 above valuable City properties for unreserved
 sale in their Rooms, George-street, on or
 about the

1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

Notice is only preliminary, and the particulars will shortly appear. In the meantime all inquiries should be obtained at the rooms of the Auctioneer, where a plan may be seen; or at the offices of George Fox, Esq.

The present rental is equal to £365 annually, the prospective one, with the present covering of gold, is difficult to estimate.

By consequence of Mr. Isaac Rudd having rented these commodious premises at present occupied by Mr. Daley, sign of the Golden Pleece, Brickfield Hill, Sydney,

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Isaac Rudd, at Campbelltown, on **MONDAY, the 18th of August, at 11 o'clock, the undermentioned articles—**

Household Furniture, consisting of one superior sideboard, two large dining tables,

chairs, one large glass case, one press, two chests of drawers, three four-post bedsteads and hangings, washstands and furniture, toilet tables and glassess, matting and rug, and a large quantity of other articles. Incomplete, cut glass decanters and tumblers, one metal safe, dish covers, three water casks, washbasins and buckets, pots and boilers, kitchen tubs, crockery, &c.

Also, one light dry and harness, one very excellent pig and harness, one cow, one good draught horse, one splendid saddle mare, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

The whole to be sold without reserve.

Terms at sale. 2347

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Supplement
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 7.—Caldew, barque, 300 tons, Captain Snow, from Batavia, the 22nd June.
August 7.—Timbo, schooner, 123 tons, Captain Walters, from Hobart Town, the 28th July.
Passengers—Mr. Whitney, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Whitaker, wife, and daughter; seven in the steerage, one soldier of the 99th regiment, wife, and six children, and one prisoner of the Crown.
August 7.—Mary Jane, schooner, 82 tons, Captain Gourlay, from Geelong, the 1st instant.
Passengers—Mr. M'Mullen, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Christie.
August 7.—Diana, brig, 104 tons, Captain Peske, from Port Phillip, the 1st instant.
Passengers—24.

COLLISION AT SEA.—Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, the cutter, Wave, from the Hunter, with grain, and the Warlock from Sydney for the Hunter, in ballast, came into contact, about four miles to the northward of the Sydney Heads; the former went down, and the crew, three in number, were saved, and arrived in Sydney by the Warlock this morning.

The brig Pioneer, which left Sydney in company with the General Palmer, in search of Dr. Leichardt, was totally lost in Torres Straits. Captain Ellis and the crew were saved, and had arrived in Batavia.

Mining Intelligence.

GOLD NEWS.

As we are publishing a Supplement this morning on account of the English news, we give the Mining Intelligence from the *Bathurst Free Press*.

We have letters from several correspondents, which are of a cheering nature.

The people at Ophir are doing better than they have been lately. We have received a specimen of gold found on the banks of the Moruya. At the diggings beyond Mudgee there are nearly two hundred persons employed, who are said to be doing well. Some interesting communications on this subject will appear in to-morrow's *Herald*.

About three thousand ounces of gold reached town this morning.

(From *Yesterday's Bathurst Free Press*.)

The news from the Turon continues pretty much of the same character, and with the exception of a few very fortunate arrivals from that quarter, nothing unusual has occurred. On Saturday last Hall's party, consisting of three brothers, came to Bathurst with 48 lbs. of gold, which they had procured in a month. It was purchased by Messrs. Solomons and Co., at £3 6s. 3d. per ounce. The total amount paid for the gold was £1800. This sudden stroke of good fortune has elevated their family from complete indigence to a state of competency, as may be gathered from the circumstance that they were compelled to borrow money from a neighbour to complete their outfit. Mr. Solomons has also purchased 200 ounces from Dawson's party, who have also been extremely fortunate, at £3 6s. per ounce. During the last three days of which any intelligence is known, they had been making about 3 lbs. each day. Mr. Fitzpatrick has bought a beautiful sample of 50 ounces, from fortunate parties at the Turon. Whitehead's party of five procured 135 ounces in five days.

In course of conversation with Mr. Sutor a few days ago, we learned that 500 to 600 people were at work in the neighbourhood of Wyangah, a considerable distance on this side of the Turon, and about eight miles beyond Brucedale, and were doing generally very well. Mr. Trees showed us a piece of pure gold almost twice the size of a pea, which had been washed there by the water flowing down a wheel-rut on the side of a ridge, near the same place. From the numerous instances of a similar character of which we have heard, it is truly surprising that the golden wealth of the district should have remained so long undiscovered.

From Ophir the news appears to be pretty much as usual, the superabundance of water still retarding the industrial operations of the place, and the miners leaving in consequence. Many parties still remain, in the hope of securing good ground so soon as the creek shall have fallen. A gentleman called at our office on Saturday last with a flat piece, containing very little quartz, and weighing 51 ounces.

From another party we learn that the same individual who furnished this piece has since weighed another of 47 ounces, and it is believed is possessed of more of a similar character. A robbery took place on Monday on the road to Ophir, the particulars of which have not yet transpired, except that two armed bushrangers stopped, some say nine and others twelve men, and robbed them of a little money. One of the men, who had £30 in his pocket, contrived to cut it off and cast it a distance away before he was searched, and thus saved his money. Who they are, or what are their names, we have not heard, but can only observe that Dutch courage must have been plentifully blended in their constitutions.

Harold is still detained. The last visit of the Commissioner put a period to the proceedings of the miners, who forthwith betook themselves to the Turon. There are not more

than two or three parties now on the ground. For some time to come, therefore, there will be little to report from this locality.

A rumour has been prevalent for some time that several parties are doing exceedingly well at Frederick's Valley, and it is reported that Mr. Westworth's land in that vicinity has furnished profitable employment to many of the people about Summerhill. Two or three individuals have lately been in town from that quarter, but beyond winks and nods, and a few looks, little information of a satisfactory character can be obtained. One of the uninitiated, who had been doing a little sly digging, came to town a few days ago with a sample of something which he believed to be gold, and after very carefully unfolding the precious treasure, which was enveloped in as many folds as the garter digger in Hamlet, he tenderly placed it in the hands of the gold merchant, as if afraid of its being hurt. Upon learning that it was genuine gold, and no mistake, he quickly pocketed the payment, and rushed from the place as if to start foot-hot to Summerhill, saying, as he left the door, that if that was gold he had a bucket-full at home. The gold was shown to us, and was an excellent sample. Of course we give this man's statement for what it is worth. Precious stones are very plentiful about Frederick's Valley. A person who had been at work in that locality describes one amongst a number which he had picked out of his cradle as shining like a star. From this description it appears not improbable that the stone spoken of is a diamond.

Considerable quantities of gold continue to reach the town. Mr. Austin has purchased to the amount of £1500 since our last publication. Mr. Parker has expended £356 during the past seven days; and Dr. M'Heath has also bought to a considerable extent. Besides these, other purchasers have bought small quantities.

In giving the news of the times it is perfectly natural that we should select those instances of success which are most striking; and it cannot be expected that we should twice a week tell the story that they are not given as average or even usual earnings. For one instance, such as is given above, there are a thousand whose earnings are infinitely smaller in amount. We are even assured by Mr. Dargis, that he knows of scores who were not clearing expenses. From all accounts, however, there can be no doubt but that the great majority are doing well.

Later English News.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, Thursday, 1 p.m.

We have been favoured by Captain Snow of the *Caldew*, with English papers to the 19th April. The news is not very important, but we are so unfortunate in our direct arrivals, that, thinking our readers would be glad to be in possession of it as early as possible, we publish a Supplement.

It being Passion Week, Parliament only sat on the Monday, when it was resolved to send a Commission of Enquiry to the Cape of Good Hope.

There had very little business doing. The prices of wool and tallow remained steady.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, APRIL 17.—Depression continues unabated, and the limited business done during the week is on worse terms for the producers than the very unsatisfactory rates of last week. Want of confidence in the present prices of cotton being maintained, hangs over our market like a nightmare, and until this is dispelled we see but little prospect of improvement.

The Germans still continue to operate in yarns to supply their more pressing wants, and are the principal buyers; for other foreign markets and our home manufactures the business doing is extremely small.

In cloth a fair amount is still going on for India and China; and the inquiries of our home-trade houses have been more numerous for printing cloths and domestics, but very little has been done.

In the commercial accounts received last night from India and China there is nothing of a very satisfactory character. At Bombay an increased amount of business had been transacted, and in many cases at an advance in rupees, but the lower rates of exchange more than counterbalanced any advance that could be obtained. From Calcutta, the accounts respecting piece goods show little change,

but it appears that yarn is in a much worse position, although the stocks in the hands of dealers are considered light, but they have advices of very heavy shipments. From China there is no new feature.

BRADFORD, April 17.—The stock of combing wools coming to market is very insignificant, it being held by the dealers and growers for prices that cannot be realised here. The spinners, from their long absence as buyers, are only bare of stock; but the position of the yarn trade is such that they will not buy, except at prices the staplers are not justified in accepting, and they cling to their stocks, knowing that the scanty supply of good wools in the market must be cleared off long before any weight of new wools can be brought here.—If there is any change in yarns since last week, it is for the worse, so far as the position of the spinners is concerned; for the choice of wools is not so desirable as a few weeks back, and the price it commands excludes all hope of realizing prime cost, driving the spinners to every degree of limitation they can adopt. The cost of labour, though somewhat lower than last summer, bears no proportion to 1848; while yarns are very much lower, relatively speaking. This state of things cannot continue, and when a change occurs, it must be by improved price of yarns.—There is nothing more cheering this week in the demand for piece goods. The buyers for the home trade are the chief at present, and as it is too early to buy for autumn, their purchases are not extensive. The business doing for America is not so active as last year at this period, but as every packet from the West is reported to have brought over numbers of buyers, we may expect ere long to see a season of activity. It is now the eve of Leipzig Fair, and if the accounts from there are favourable, it may tend to relieve part of the distress of the houses which are engaged for that market.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—There has been a good attendance at the cloth halls both to-day and on Saturday last, and rather more goods have been sold. There is no alteration in prices, and business is also a little brisker in the warehouses.

HUDDESFIELD, April 15.—The amount of business transacted to-day in the cloth-hall has not been large. Low goods of light texture have principally been dealt in. There is rather more briskness in the fancy trade than there has been for some time, and most of the manufacturers in that branch are very brisk in vestings of new styles and patterns for the summer home trade. A little more has been done in the yarn trade at steady prices.

MACCLESFIELD, APRIL 15.—The activity displayed by the wholesale houses noted in our last, has not yet been followed by a corresponding demand for goods. With one or two exceptions very little business has been transacted in the interim; the result of this has been that manufacturers are exercising renewed caution and stopping production where practicable. The increased business done in throwns of late has now considerably subsided, and prices, though reduced, may be quoted nominal, the disposition of merchants to concede materially in their produce of raws (probably in some instances to the extent of 1s. per lb.) having most likely contributed to this, and induced so decided a pause.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

(From the *Economist*, April 19.)
FRIDAY NIGHT.—There was no Corn Market this day. In the early part of the week a large arrival of oats from the eastward lowered the price of that grain, but it continues relatively high, and is now 4s. per quarter higher than this time last year. The demand for oats is great, and cargoes afloat were readily sold at what were conceived by the sellers to be good prices. Barley too is firm, and it is one collateral advantage of free trade that the market for barley is not so much limited to London as it was, and is not so much under the control of a very opulent but small body of men. In wheat and flour there is no change, but the disposition to part with flour is much less than it was, and it is held firm in the expectation that it will

be more wanted than at present. The very favourable change in the weather may next week alter the views of the holders.

The Colonial Produce Market has exhibited no remarkable change in the week. Sugar is firm. In British West India a good business has been done. In White Benares an advance from 6d. to 1s. has taken place. In foreign sugars the business has been limited, and the price unaltered. Coffee, owing to the reduction of duty which has now taken effect, has been firm. Native Ceylon is at 40s. to 41s., and plantation Ceylon is from 1s. to 2s. dearer than it was. Other coffees have advanced, notwithstanding the last arrivals from Rio, which bring lower prices.

The cotton sales in the week have passed off heavily, and of 2260 bales of Surat which were offered, only one pile of 550 bales seedy but showy, and of good staple, with small lots of ordinary, were sold, the former at 3½d., the latter at 3¼d. 3½d. The accounts from the United States of the crop continue to be in comparison to those of last year, favourable. The particulars are inserted elsewhere. The stock on hand, the supply, the shipments, the exports, are all greater this year than last, and the market for the manufactured article not being brisk, the expectation that the price of the raw material will again advance, seems at present unfounded.

The Clyde West India mail packet has at length arrived, but her dates from the West Indies and Mexico have been forestalled by way of the United States. It is the same on the outward voyage as on the homeward voyage. "An arrival from the United States yesterday," says the *West India* of March 11, "has anticipated the English steamer with the Queen's Speech."

When this line of packets is continually distanced, both outward and homeward, by the indirect course of the United States, it is pretty clear that the scheme is altogether based on some error. There can be no doubt that with packets properly organised, between a Southern port of the United States and the West Indies, the communication could be much more speedily and advantageously carried on than by the direct voyage. The objection that used to be raised on account of not trusting our correspondence through a foreign state, seems now to fall away, since we are under the necessity of entrusting it across the Isthmus of Panama, and to California, by foreign conveyances. At any rate, the manner in which these packets are forestalled, both outwards and homewards, by indirect communication, must lead to some great alteration and improvement in the scheme on which they are organised.

TALLOW.—There was some speculative inquiry in the early part of the week, and a large business done in YC at 40s. 6d., or 6d. above the closing price of last week; but the market since became rather quiet with sellers at 40s. 3d. on the spot; 39s. 6d. to 40s. demanded for the last three months. The stock on Monday consisted of 34,954 casks, against 30,663 casks in 1850. Delivered last week 1379 casks. The sales to-day went off without alteration in prices. 184 casks Australian chiefly sold from 36s. to 38s. 9d.; 255 casks, 189 boxes South American chiefly taken in, a portion finding buyers at 36s. to 37s. 6d.; low, 35s. per cwt.—*Economist*, April 19.

WOOL.—The market has been very dull, the supply of foreign offering but little assortment. Prices are, however, very firm, and as buyers seem to have made up their minds that the present rates will be maintained, we may expect more doing when fresh arrivals take place, and there is already more inquiry.—*Economist*, Liverpool Correspondent.

ENRIKILLEN RUMOUR.—The creditable attempt of the "old Enrikillen" to assert for "once in two centuries" the right to choose his representative, irrespective of family influence, has for the present been defeated, and Mr. Whitehead has been declared the winner by a majority of 17. The gross numbers polled were as follow:—Whitehead, 86; Colman, 68.

The British fleet was detained in the Tagus by the Queen's request.

It was understood the Count das Antas and other chiefs of the Oporto Junta party were ready to join the Duke, and that express had been sent to their partisans to arm themselves. The King had gone with the Duke of Terceira and 1200 men by steamers and lighters to occupy Santarem, but Saldanha was expected to get hold of the place before they could arrive.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna, of the 12th inst., state that Count Thun is preparing to return to Frankfurt to dissolve the Provisional Federal Board and to open the Diet.

The Austrian Government will publish a memorial of its views on the reorganization of the Confederation.

Letters of the 13th say that Prince Schwarzenberg is not prepared to sanction the continuance of the Dresden Conference.

The financial statement for 1850 has been published. It shows a deficiency of 77,161,625 florins.

The Emperor has granted an amnesty to 17 political convicts.

The Hanoverian correspondent of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* asserts, in very positive terms, that Lord Cowley and the Marquis Tallenay have received instructions from their respective governments to leave Frankfurt the moment the question of the incorporation of the Austrian provinces in the Bund may be mooted at the Diet.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the various agents of the Prussian League will join the Frankfurt Diet on the 10th of May.

The Prussian government is preparing a memorial setting forth its plan of action in the Federal Diet of Frankfurt.

The ministerial paper states that besides England and France, Russia, too, has remonstrated, if not protested, against the Austrian annexation scheme.

Russia has likewise desired that all the German States should accede to the Frankfurt Diet.

The Austrian answer to Prussia's last note, says the *Cologne Gazette*, does not directly reject the Prussian proposition, and makes the return to the old Diet the subject of some preliminary discussion. The note is said to be most friendly. It contains the proposal that the Diet should be held in future in Vienna, whereupon Prussia has suggested that it should be held at Vienna and Berlin alternately.

TURKEY.

Omer Pasha has routed an army of 3,000 insurgents at Kossovo. He has sent a detachment of his troops against Petrovatz and Bihacz. Omer Pasha has imposed large fines on the insurgent cities of Banjaluka and Gradiska. All the artillery of the insurgents was captured by the Turks of Jaiza.

The Turkish General, having divided his forces into two columns, is preparing to occupy Banjaluka and the Bekia, and to pursue the insurgents in Turkish Croatia. In that province the rebel chief Ali Redir is endeavouring to recruit his forces.

M. Mussurus, a late Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed to the Embassy at London.

FROM THE LONDON PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

PRICES for nearly all descriptions of Colonial Produce have been supported since this day week, and the markets are less freely supplied; there is, however, yet no diminution in the quantity of Sugar on offer. Home dealers appear rather more disposed to do business in all articles, and the chief portion of the goods submitted to public sale found purchasers, whilst a fair quantity of produce has been sold by private treaty. The prevailing impression appears to be that prices have generally arrived at their lowest point, and that the time is fast approaching when the demand will be active from town and country dealers. The shipping orders executed are small for all articles, and there is not much prospect of any improvement of moment taking place for this purpose at present, as most articles are cheaper on the Continent than here. Speculators refrain from doing business, although the prices of some goods are tempting. The market for cotton has been in a dull state for several days past, and holders having been desirous to sell, a general reduction has been the result. Stocks are also getting larger. For wool trade is firm, and with a fair demand, but in silk there is little doing, and lower terms are looked for. For dye articles the demand is not better, but there is less desire on the part of holders to press sales. Trade is quiet for British manufactured goods, and rates are lower for most articles. Arrivals of produce are less than in the former week, and home

trade deliveries are upon rather a larger scale.

INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

(From the Economist, April 19.)

INSURRECTIONS to procure reforms are the rule in countries where the press is not free. When men are at liberty to express their opinions they never conspire. In the seventy years that the United States have been established, there have been many fierce contentions, nullification compacts, numerous conventions, proposals of separation, but not one conspiracy. England too, with the exception of the abortive attempts of Colonel Despard, Butcher Inga, and Linndraper Frost, has had neither insurrections nor rebellions since the century began. The terrible heats that arose here on the breaking out of the first French revolution, notwithstanding they were fanned by the fears of the Government, were soon cooled by the evaporation of ardent talk and violent writing. On the European Continent, since the American Republic was established, there has been a continual series of insurrections, revolutions, and rebellions. When not engaged in actual war, civil or foreign, the statesman and the people, particularly the soldiery, plot and conspire. There was lately a plot in Spain in which Narvaez, who seized the Government by a conspiracy, was driven from power; and the last mail from Lisbon has brought us an account of a new insurrection in Portugal. Marshal Saldanha has raised the standard of revolt to the cry of "Down with Thomar." Thomar is the prime minister, formerly known as Costa Cabral, and against whom there have been other insurrections. There seems no other means of displacing a ministry in Portugal than to rise in rebellion.

In 1847 there was an insurrection for a similar, yet a somewhat better purpose, for the insurrection then was connected with some patriotic views of reform. Of that insurrection Das Antas was the hero, and Marshal Saldanha decidedly the opponent, that he objected to the amnesty recommended by England when she interposed against Das Antas. In fact he was then at the head of the successful party, and had succeeded by a military revolution in rescuing the very Count Thomar, whom he now takes up arms to displace, from impeachment. Throughout the troubled politics of his country for the last twenty years, the Marshal has taken an active part, and has been always ready to have recourse to his sword to defeat an opponent. Now he has united with Das Antas and the Liberals; he is one of the Royalist party which makes common cause with its former opponents.

It is altogether too soon to form an opinion as to the possible results of this insurrection. It may turn out a minister, it may pull down a throne, or it may itself be put down by the Government. The Duke of Terceira and the King have shown themselves active in endeavouring to secure Santarem against the Marshal to which fortress he was supposed to have gone. The Marshal, however, is a man of considerable importance. He is favoured by a number of leading politicians, and a large part of the troops is supposed to be ready to join him. They have done so before, and he is popular with the army. They are discontented, the Minister unpopular, and the Marshal has all the chances of success in his favour. We look forward to the result with some interest, though whichever way it may turn out, the very attempt supplies another illustration of the immense advantages of the liberal and free policy for which our own country is distinguished.

THE PAPAL STATES.

THE *Gazzetta di Roma* publishes a decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Index at Rome, prohibiting several books. Amongst them we find the Italian translation of the *Dictionnaire des Dates*, or Chronological Dictionary by d'Harmenville, 1844; the *Elements of Logic*, by the Rev. Richard Whately; *A Pilgrimage to Rome*, by the Rev. Hobart Seymour; and *L'Egypte Pharaonique, or History of the Institutions of the Egyptians under their National Kings*, by Henry. The latter author has acknowledged his errors, and made due submission to the Congregation.

The *Bologna Gazette* confirms the news of the death of the famous bandit chief Il Passatore. The circumstances were as follows:—On the 22nd a movable column of Pontifical gendarmes and Austrian chasseurs proceeded to the house of one Giacomo Strocchi, in the parish of San Lorenzo (district of Lugo, Romagna) in consequence of private information that the robbers had taken refuge there. But the latter, who had in their turn been informed of the movement of the troops, had abandoned it, and concealed themselves in its immediate vicinity. As soon as the troops arrived, the banditti fired upon them, killed two gendarmes, and mortally wounded one. The troops returned the fire, but the darkness of the night enabled the assassins, aided by their perfect knowledge of the locality, to make their escape. Giacomo Strocchi was arrested and taken to the prison of Lugo. On the morning of the 23rd, the

authorities of Rieti were informed that two of the band were lurking in the neighbourhood. As they had been seen taking refuge in a house near Muraglione, a brigadier of gendarmes immediately repaired thither with a few men. At their approach they were saluted with several shots; the brigadier was severely wounded. The two assassins then took to flight across the fields, hotly pursued by the gendarmes, who fired upon them at intervals. At length the fugitives were wounded. One of them, however, succeeded in crossing a river, and escaped; the other fought with desperation until he fell down dead. His body was taken to Lugo, and legally proved to be that of Stefano Feloni, surnamed Il Passatore. Valuable articles, it is said, were found about him. A letter from the Romagna in the *Riformatore* gives an account of one of the last exploits of Il Passatore. On the 19th, being St. Joseph's day, he suddenly appeared in the public square of Prada, in the diocese of Faenza, where the inhabitants were assembled and preparing to go to church. Il Passatore was barefoot; he made everybody stop, and show him his shoes, and finding a pair which fitted him, he took possession of them, and paid their value. Meantime a soldier of the line made his appearance, the bandit fired upon him and wounded him, and then escaped with his companions.

THE FRIMLEY MURDERERS.—On Tuesday, the two men who were convicted at the last assizes at Kingston of being connected with the burglary at Frimley parsonage, and the murder of the Rev. George Hollest, its occupant, suffered death in front of Horsemerger lane gaol. They both confessed that the approver, Smith, had told the truth and that he was not the actual murderer. As illustrating the ineffectiveness of executions as deterrents from crime we may mention that Mary Anne Kafe, a well dressed woman, was charged with stealing a purse whilst opposite the galleys.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.—The first annual meeting of the Hahnemann Hospital affords materials for the formation of an opinion as to the state and prospects of Homoeopathic science in this country. The hospital has now been five months in actual operation. The patients, out and in, have been 1569 persons; of whom 611 have been discharged, 187 cured, and 224 improved; while 40 are reported as unaltered, 543 as under treatment, 252 result unknown, and 19 as dead. Initiatory steps towards the establishment of a Medical School have been taken, by the delivery of Clinical Lectures, and preparation for other courses. The members of the Medical Council and others afford a proof of their confidence in the principles of their science by the zeal with which they apply themselves to these labours; which, in the infancy of the institution and of the science, must necessarily be gratuitous. Under these circumstances, no candid mind can refuse to Homoeopathy a fair trial. Without directly defying competition, the professors of this school claim to be tried by a dispassionate tribunal, which, of course, every individual anxious only for the triumph of truth and for the public benefit will be eager to grant them. The state of the treasurer's account is encouraging. The actual receipts are double the expenditure, and a still larger amount of money is promised. It remains, however, to be seen, how many of the donations in 1850-1 will be repeated in the ensuing year. In one instance, the munificent donation of £500 has been made, an example which, if duly followed by the wealthy converts to Homoeopathy, will form the germ of a Building and Endowment Fund, and enable the projectors completely to carry out their design of combining an efficient hospital with a medical training school.—*Peterhof.*

THE NEW BUILDING ACT.—At the weekly meeting of the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, it was determined to agitate against the new Building Act. It was stated that under the present Act the fines and penalties inflicted last year amounted to £36,600, which would be increased to £60,000, if the proposed Act became a law.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says:—In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in London were 1042. This exhibits an increase of 41 on the corrected average. The births of 779 boys, and 757 girls, in all 1536 children were registered in the week. In the six corresponding weeks of 1845-50, the average number 1325. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer was 29.838. The mean temperature of the week was 40.3 deg. The wind was generally north or north-east.

LEITH ELECTION.—On Monday the election to supply the vacancy in the representation of the Leith burghs, occasioned by the elevation of the late Lord Advocate (Mr. Rutherford), to the bench, took place at Leith. The new Lord Advocate (Mr. Moncrieff) was returned without opposition. Mr. John Cowan has been appointed her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland.

land, in the room of Mr. Moncrieff, promoted to the office of Lord Advocate.—*Globe.*

APPOINTMENT OF A VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The act which received the Royal assent on Tuesday (14 Victoria, chap. 4), to enable Her Majesty to appoint a Vice-Chancellor in the room of Sir J. Wigram, resigned, is printed. It is declared by the preamble that the state of business renders it "expedient" that a Vice-Chancellor should be appointed in the room of Sir James Wigram. The new Vice-Chancellor (Mr. George Turner) is to have a secretary, usher, and trainbearer. The Lord Chancellor may appoint one or more persons to keep order in Court at not more than £80 a-year each. The salaries of the other officers to be the same as regulated by the act appointing the Vice-Chancellor, whose salary will be the same as enjoyed by Sir James Wigram, £5000 a-year. The new Vice-Chancellor will not take his seat on the bench before the first day of the ensuing Easter Term.

INDUSTRY.—If industry is no more than habit, it is at least an excellent one. "If you ask me which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No; I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence, will conquer all the rest." Indeed all good principles must stagnate without mental activity.—*Zimmerman.*

The office of Vice-Chancellor of the county Palatine of Lancaster, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Page Wood, will, we have reason to believe, be conferred on Mr. Headlam of the Chancery bar.—*Globe.*

A park of seventy acres in extent, with a considerable frontage to the River Dee, is about to be opened in the city of Chester by a private individual.

A monster steamer is being built in this city by Messrs. Paterson and Mercer for the West India Packet Company, and is eight feet longer than the Great Britain. She is called the *Demerara*, and is being built in the same dock used for the Great Britain.—*British Mirror.*

A census of cattle is ordered in each commune throughout France, simultaneously with the quinquennial census of the population, which falls this year.

MISS TALBOT is about to be married to Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, M.P. for Horsham, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, and Premier Peer of England. His lordship holds the office of Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, and is in his 34th year. It, perhaps, need scarcely be added that Lord Edward is a Roman Catholic.

CURIOUSITIES OF BANKRUPTCY.—The *Glasgow Evening* has a curious paragraph on this subject. A creditor returned the following circular from the assignees of a bankrupt:—"The equalising dividend on claim admitted is 2d. 1-15th per pound; and the proposed second and final dividend on claims admitted, is 2d. 1-15th per pound; and, in the event of my deliverances, rejecting claims, be appealed, it will be 1d. 1-11th per pound, or thereby. Of all which, intimation is hereby made, in terms of the statute." On this the *Evening* remarks:—"The claim against the estate in the schedule before us is £1 1s. and two circulars have been sent intimating the dividend. These circulars would at least cost one penny each, and the two stamps that passed them through the Post-office would be twopence, making threepence in all. Now, the creditor's share is to be one penny and one-eighth of a penny a pound, or one penny and one-tenth of a penny on the amount due. In other words, the trustee's expenses for intimating the dividend cost more than twice the amount of the dividend. The circular further informs us that, if the trustee's deliverance is appealed, the dividend will be 1d. 1-11th of a penny only! We suppose most of the creditors will allow the trustee to retain the 1d. 1-11th with the rest. If this circular is a fair indication of the expenses of bankruptcy, it would appear that the trustee's share is about three times that of the unfortunate creditors."

SENSIBLE HORSES.—Laird, in his travels in Norway, says that the horses in that country have a very sensible way of taking their food. Instead of swilling themselves with a painful of water at a draught, no doubt from the fear of not getting any again, and then overgorging themselves with dry food for the same reason, they have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is amusing to see with what relish they take a sip of the one and a mouthful of the other alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouths as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A broken-winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway.

RAILWAYS IN THEIR GENERAL ASPECT.—At the commencement of the year, 6996 miles of railway were open for public traffic in the United Kingdom, whilst at the conclusion, the number of miles open was 6621 miles. The increase was 447 miles, of which 104 were in England, and 44 in Ireland. The minute accuracy with which the returns of the Commissioners are made up will excuse a slight discrepancy in the amount which we stated was the figure of increase. The whole extent of railway communication in the United Kingdom is now 6621 miles! a magnificent result, not yet attained by any other country save America, where it seems almost superfluous to say, that the conditions of railway enterprise are so different from what they are in this country, that no one can venture to draw a parallel between them. In comparison, however, with other countries, railway enterprise with us appears to great advantage. A little reflection, too, will show that the amount of capital invested in, from accidental causes, very much larger in this country than in any other, and that railway capital now amounts to upwards of £200,000,000—an amount six times larger than that invested in the cotton manufacture of this country, which, in round numbers, amounts to about thirty million!—*Record.*

The New York Union gives the rate of population in the leading cities of the United States from the census of 1850, and compares the numbers with those of 1840:—New York, 1850, 517,000; 1840, 312,000. Philadelphia, 1850, 400,000; 1840, 305,000. Baltimore, 1850, 169,000; 1840, 102,000. New Orleans, 1850, 145,000; 1840, 102,000. Boston, 1850, 135,000; 1840, 83,000. Cincinnati, 1850, 116,000; 1840, 66,000. Brooklyn, 1850, 96,000; 1840, 36,000. Pittsburgh, 1850, 85,000; 1840, 45,000. St. Louis, 1850, 81,000; 1840, 16,000. Louisville, Buffalo, and Washington are about 42,000 each.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, APRIL 14.

THE house went into committee upon the Assessed Taxes Act, when Sir H. Willoughby moved to exclude from the resolution for imposing a house the words "and gardens;" but upon the assurance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he intended to alter the bill in this respect so far as it would effect market gardeners, and to limit the operation of the bill upon gardens appurtenant to houses to gardens and pleasure grounds not exceeding one acre in extent, he withdrew his motion.

Other propositions for modifying the tax were reserved until the committee on the bill.

The resolutions were agreed to, and the house then went into committee upon the Timber and Coffee Duties Acts, &c., when

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated his reasons for equalizing the duty on colonial and foreign coffee, the imports of colonial coffee exceeding the demand for home consumption by 5,000,000lbs., which showed that the colonial coffee producers would not be injured by the removal of the differential duty. He proposed to impose an equal duty of 3d. per lb. upon colonial and foreign coffee, without the 5 per cent.

The subject of the discriminating duties, and that of the Treasury minute sanctioning the adulteration of coffee with chicory, underwent a good deal of discussion.

The resolutions were agreed to. On the motion for going into committee of supply.

Sir De Lacy Evans called the attention of the house to the interior decoration of the new House of Commons, which, he said, had been persisted in by the architect in opposition to the declared wishes of the members of the house that the fittings should be of a plain character, until stopped by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. T. Greene had been aware of the desire expressed in the house that the new chamber should be unadorned, and he thought Mr. Barry fully understood this. He had, however, not done so; but it was not thought expedient to incur the expense of scraping the decorations off again.

Sir D. Norreys defended Mr. Barry, as did Colonel Rawdon, who read Mr. Barry's reply to the charge of acting against the expressed wishes of the House which, he said, had not been communicated to him in an authoritative manner, and Colonel Rawdon complained of the terms of the notice given by Sir De Lacy Evans, as conveying an imputation upon the architect's professional character.

The discussion was continued for some time, after which the House went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates of the non-effective services.

All the votes were agreed to. The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Stamp Duties Assimilation Bill, and the Exchequer-bills Bill, passed through Committee.

The Sale of Arsenic Regulation Bill read a second time.

The other business having been gone through, the House adjourned at one o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

New writs were moved for Boston and Cork, in consequence of the death of Captain Pelham and the resignation of Mr. Fagan.

Lord John Russell announced the following as the course of public business after the Easter holidays:—The Income Tax Bill, on Monday, the 28th April; the Jews Bill, on Thursday, the 1st May; the Committee on the Income Tax, on Friday, the 2nd May; and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, on Monday, the 5th May.

It was agreed that the House at its rising should adjourn till Monday, the 20th instant.

A great number of notices of motion were given, among which were a notice of motion on the 8th of May, by Mr. Cayley, for the repeal of the malt tax; and one for the same date, by Mr. Baillie, on the affairs of Caylon. Mr. Hume also gave notice of a motion on Parliamentary Reform for the 18th May.

The consideration of the petition of Edwards, committed by the St. Alban's election committee for keeping out of the way witnesses who, it was alleged, could prove improper conduct on the part of the agents of Jacob Bell, was then gone into, and the result was that Edwards was committed to Newgate.

Mr. Adderley then moved an address to her Majesty, praying the appointment of one or more commissioners, with instructions to proceed to South Africa, to inquire and report as to the best mode of adjusting the relations between this country and the Kafir tribes, and also of determining the engagements entered into by her Majesty's High Commissioner in his settlement of the extended territory. He observed, that, for the last two years, there had been no regular government at the Cape of Good Hope, and that the Governor there had exerted an entirely despotic power. Our attempt at the administration of the colony had utterly failed. He entered into an examination of the conduct of Sir Harry Smith, glancing at the recent rebellion, and the undignified escape of Sir Harry from the rebels, describing him as just as much a prisoner as ever, with the important difference that he was now shut up with 5000 men. Describing the Kafir war as different from any previous one, inasmuch as it was a war, not for plunder, but for the recovery of territory, he said that the fault of our method of dealing with the Kafir tribes was that it was neither the coercive policy which should restrain them, nor the civilising policy which should conciliate them, but an unfortunate mixture of the two systems. It was difficult to say which system should be adopted, but there could be no doubt that a policy partaking of both must fail, and there could also be no doubt that such mingled policy was at present that of Earl Grey. In advocating his proposal, he said that he strenuously opposed that of Lord John Russell, on account of the delay it would cause, adding that, though Sir W. Molesworth's plan was very simple, it would occasion injustice towards many individuals whose interests were bound up with our present system. He concluded by moving the above mentioned address.

Lord John Russell referred to the various important periods in the history of the Cape colony, to show that the policy we had adopted towards the Kafirs had been the necessary result of the principle of self-preservation. Paying a tribute to the military and general talents of Sir Harry Smith, his Lordship said that he, like his predecessors, had been sedulously endeavouring to find a remedy against the mischievous incursions of the frontier tribes. The misplaced boundary of the colony had been one great reason why these incursions had been often too successful; but the Dutch, the original proprietors, had established an organised system of defence, which, however, had been too indiscriminate in its severity against the natives. This system had been disallowed by the government of Lord Stanley, but on that occasion the colonists had urged that if that system were to be abolished, they should be permitted to frame another, or else that the Imperial Government should itself defend them from savage incursion. He referred to the sanguinary incidents of the administration of Sir H. d'Urban as a proof that what had recently taken place was neither novel, nor could be legitimately brought forward as a charge against the Government, and added that Sir d'Urban had advised the extension of the frontier. He traced the steps which had been taken in regard to an abandonment of the new frontier, and to treaties with the native chiefs, under the administration of Lord Glenelg, and adverted to the troubles which had been the almost continuous consequence, alluding to the vigorous measures which Sir Peregrine Maitland had found it necessary to adopt. Sir H. Pottenger had pursued the same policy, but, like Sir H. Smith, he had endeavoured to govern the Kafirs through their chiefs. He followed up the argument that Sir H. Smith had only trodden in the steps of his predecessors: he commented upon the different alterations of policy which had been suggested to Government: and defended the course which had been adopted as that which offered the greatest possibility of security combined with humanity. But the circumstances which had occurred fully justified his intended recommendation that a committee be appointed to inquire into the question. He conceived that there were numerous persons in England qualified to give the necessary information. The committee might suggest a commission to the colony, as proposed by Mr. Adderley, but he thought it would be premature to propose such a commission in the present stage. He therefore moved, as an amendment to Mr. Adderley's motion, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the relations between this country and the Kafir and other tribes on our South African frontier.

Mr. Vernon Smith objected to both motions, conceiving the subject to be entirely one for the consideration of the Executive Government. And he did not see what witnesses could be called before a committee, except officials who had already by their acts and despatches, expressed their opinion on the question of the government of the colony. At the same time he contended that our system must be changed, for we had made no progress whatever in civilising or conciliating the natives. He thought also that the colony itself had done nothing to entitle it to encouragement from the Home Government. He advocated the restriction of the power of the Governor of the colony in regard to military enterprise.

Mr. F. Scott would support Lord John Russell's amendment. He condemned the "Bombastes Furioso policy" of Sir H. Smith, and said he considered Lord John Russell's amendment as amounting to a censure upon the colonial policy we had hitherto pursued.

Mr. Mackinnon defended Sir H. Smith, and dwelt upon the difficulties of his position between barbarism and civilisation.

Mr. Gladstone said that such difficulties were great, no doubt, but might be successfully dealt with. He proceeded to state that one of his objections to the appointment of a committee upon such a subject as this was, that it removed responsibility from the shoulders of the Executive, upon which it ought to rest. Besides this objection, which in the present instance had great weight, there was that of the delay which would be caused by referring the matter to a committee, by which means it would be kept in suspense for a couple of years, only to be the subject of debate at last. Experience did not testify in favour of select committees as a machinery for bringing colonies into a desirable condition, and he should regard such a step in the present case as a step in the wrong direction. Such questions as those which recent events had raised should be discussed in the localities in which they had originated. The most scandalous corruption prevailed in the management of the Cape war, which was a fruitful source of demoralisation; and the responsibility of such wars should lie with the parties interested in them. Appeals might be made, on the ground of humanity, against the proposed policy; but he had yet to learn that the colonists were not perfectly well able to defend themselves. If they should prove to be unable, this country would gladly help them. The only rational plan for making a colony vigorous and self-relying was the founding of it in freedom, and the giving its government into its own hands. He thought the bribe of a military expenditure a miserable resource upon which to rely for securing the attachment of colonists, and for preventing the apprehended dismemberment of the empire.

Lord Mandeville would support Lord J. Russell's amendment, thinking inquiry might be advantageous.

Colonel Thompson expressed his opinion that we had ill-treated the African semi-barbarians.

Sir F. N. Buxton objected to the withdrawal of Imperial interference from the colony, as the result would be that the Kafir would be "cuten up." He regretted that Lord Glenelg's policy of justice and conciliation had not been adhered to, and believed that by leaving the Boers to deal with the natives, expense would be greatly increased.

Mr. Roebuck derided the arguments of the last speaker, and declared unhesitatingly, that wherever the Anglo-Saxon came, an inferior man must and ought to vanish from before him, for that he came to plant a nation of a higher intelligence. But it was nonsense to talk about justice (as it was understood by civilised men) in connection with such a matter. He went on to say that the Cape colony had nothing to do with British Kaffraria, except that the Governor of the former happened to be the Chief Commissioner of the latter, and therefore the question of colonial government was not to the present purpose. He advised English people not to be deluded by any idea of amalgamating two breeds which could never mix, but he wished that the Anglo-Saxon settler, should, as in America and elsewhere, be allowed to deal with the aboriginal savage. He reproached the Government with an inclination to abnegate its own policy, and to violate the principle that the Executive, and not the House, was to govern the empire.

Mr. Labouchere, in reply to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Roebuck, reminded the House that the course now proposed by Government was no new one, and he re-

ferred to instances in Mr. Huskisson's time, and since, in which the assistance of committees had been asked in considering colonial interests. He went on to say that there was a sacred duty imposed upon Parliament and the Government, wherever two races came into collision, to restrain the passions of both, and to do their best for preventing the colonial possession in question from being plunged into blood and strife. Government did not shrink from doing its duty to the colonies, which it was at this very time endeavouring to discharge, nor could its wish for this committee be fairly construed into a desire to get quit of any of its responsibility.

Mr. Hume said that the speech of Mr. Labouchere was at direct variance with candour, because the very precedence on which he had relied had occurred in times when a colonial policy was practised which Government now affected to set aside, in favour of the system of colonial self-government. He demanded why the deputy sent over by the Cape had been allowed to remain four months in England without his being able to get a hearing from the Government on the subject of the constitution for the colony? He hoped that the house would not agree to the appointment of a committee, simply for the sake of shelving the subject, and he expressed his conviction that the proposed commission would be advantageous.

Mr. Jacob Bell (his maiden speech) protested against Mr. Roebuck's argument, which, he said, violated all the principles of Christianity. If superior civilisation were to be the perpetual justification of violence, who was to decide where really superior civilisation lay? He could not assent to a policy of blood, especially as he understood that the savages were willing to sell their lands for a very moderate price.

Mr. Sydney Herbert, in reply to Mr. Labouchere, denied the appositeness of any of the instances cited by that gentleman of appointments of committees on colonial matters; nor did he think that any of the committees appointed by Government had afforded much hope of a real solution of the difficulties submitted. And he did not consider this a case in which a committee was called for. A war was actually raging, and the executive at the Cape ought to be left unshackled in its action, unless that action was to be directed by the plainest and most unmistakable instructions from home. A committee could not know what would be actually going on, and might lead to serious impediments to the public service. He thought Mr. Adderley's proposition less objectionable than Lord John Russell's, but he would vote against both.

Mr. Booker thought that ministers had upon this occasion shown becoming vigour and manliness, and declared that they should have his vote.

Mr. Hawes, in reply to Mr. S. Herbert, denied that any injury could be done to the Cape colony by the appointment of the committee. Dwelling upon the advantage of such an investigation as was proposed, he said that its results would be to show that our policy at the Cape had neither been one of weakness nor of extermination. He declared that, thanks to Sir H. Smith, civilisation was progressing in our African possessions, while due protection was being afforded to the aboriginal inhabitants. And he asked the house to give permission to the Government to prove this before the committee.

Mr. Adderley briefly replied. The house divided, and the numbers were—for Mr. Adderley's motion, 59; against it, 129; majority against it, 70.

Lord J. Russell's amendment having thus become the substantive motion, the house divided again, and the numbers were—for Lord J. Russell's amendment, 128; against it, 60; majority for the select committee, 68.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL. (From the Economist, April 19.)

SPAIN.
Accounts from Madrid are of the 11th instant. The Moderate party was extremely divided, and all its endeavours to form an Electoral Central Committee had hitherto failed.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Under Secretaries of State of the departments of the Interior and Justice had not yet been appointed.

The Political Chief of Madrid had authorised the Progressistas to hold meetings, preparatory to the elections.

PORTUGAL.
Dates from Lisbon are to the 10th. A second civil war had broken out in Portugal against the Count de Thumar and the Duke of Saldanha, who had placed himself at the head of the movement. The other chiefs of the Oporto Junta party were ready to join.

EARTHQUAKE AT MACRI AND RHODES

Accounts from Malta announce a succession of earthquakes which have been felt, as well as Macri, a town of Asia Minor, in Asiatic Turkey, as at Samoson, a seaport in the Black Sea, within the same province, and at the island of Rhodes, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Macri, attended at the first mentioned place and its immediate vicinity with great destruction of human life and property. The first shock was felt on the 25th of February, between five and half-past five p.m., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the tower of Araya Kule, which commands the entrance of the harbour, and several other parts of the fortifications sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling-houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock, others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from west to east. Mrs. B., the lady of a foreign vessel, was so alarmed, that she rushed with an infant in her arms from her falling dwelling, and jumping into the sea, made her way to a boat; whilst another daughter, who attempted to follow the mother, got buried in the ruins, but from which, through the humane exertions of some neighbours, she was happily extricated, and, marvellously to relate, with no other injury than bruises. Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily, even up to the 7th of March. At Macri, on the main land, and in its immediate neighbourhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heart-rending. The whole of the houses, dwellings, and stores, from which bituminous vapours exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have suddenly dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole features of the earth's surface. The town of Levisy, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing, and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins, which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes, and the labours of the day. The village of Chorge has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into, and blocked up, the small port of Elenghi, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated.

The survivors at Macri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which still occur, for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, had fled for safety on board small craft and fishing-boats, carrying with them what property they could from one to time, and one from beneath the ruins of the storehouses, most of which has been removed to Simi, Rhodes, and other islands.

At Samoson, a smart shock was felt on the 25th of February, but it caused no damage. Our readers will remember that the famous Colossus of Rhodes, which in its day was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, was thrown down by an earthquake 224 years before Christ, 56 years after its erection, being of the enormous weight of 713,000 lbs. To some such event is no doubt also attributable the extensive magnificent ruins of many cities which exist in Lyca and the valley of the Rhodius, of which Rhodes is the port, and from whence the British Museum imported the interesting works of art which adorn its saloons, discovered, or more properly speaking, recovered, by Mr. Fellows some ten years ago.

Since the foregoing was in type we have seen letters from Trebizond, another city of Asiatic Turkey (the ancient Trapezus), down to the 5th of March, which make mention of the great shocks of earthquake having been experienced there. Store pipes got detached from the walls of the houses, doors flew open, and many old tenements threatened to fall about the ears of the inmates, but no accident of consequence resulted. Earthquakes are of very rare occurrence in this seaport.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.
The insurrection in the Bosnian provinces has assumed a character which warrants the supposition that it will not be suppressed without considerable bloodshed. Bosnia, it will be remembered, is a Turkish dependency, comprising the north-western province of Turkey in Europe, the Herzegovina, and a portion of (Turkish) Dalmatia and Croatia. The river Sava separates it from the Austrian military frontier. According to the last accounts we published the insurgents had taken a commanding position upon the river Verbas. The *Austrian Reichsarmee* announces that a severe engagement has taken place between the insurgents and the Ottoman troops commanded by Omar Pacha.

From the various and imperfect accounts received, the state of affairs up to the 17th March was about as follows. The fort of Jaisa, which commands the junction of the river Verbas, situated at the junction of the river with the Pliva, well provided with provisions and ammunition, and garrisoned by some hundred Arnauts, was given up to the insurgents without a blow, on the 4th March. The town of Travnik, about six miles from the fort, was also abandoned. Leaving a garrison of five to six hundred men under one of his officers, Kaditch-Kapli, in Jaisa, the insurgent leader, Omar Aga Hasi, pushed on with 3500 men towards Skopje. Towards noon a detachment of Ottoman regulars advanced against Jaisa. A sanguinary encounter ensued, when the insurgents withdrew into the fort, with a loss of sixty killed and forty wounded. The loss of the Imperialists is stated to have been considerable. Omar Aga Hasi, at once retraced his steps to relieve the fort, and sent messengers to Banjaluka (in possession of the insurgents) for aid. On the 10th, 4000 Imperialists, and 1000 horse joined the garrison in the fort. The insurgents command all the surrounding country. The Imperialists retreated. The army of the insurgents in the vicinity of Jaisa is estimated at 14,000. Ali Kaditch, the commander of Banjaluka, was expected with 7000 more. Four battalions of Ottoman infantry (Nisame), and 1000 horse, were stationed on the right bank of the Verbas. Great numbers were flocking to the insurgent army. The district of Herzegovina has been declared incorporated with Bosnia.

"BIRTH, MRS. MECK, OF A SON."

(From Dickens' Household Words.)
My name is Meek. I am, in fact, Mr. Meek. That son is mine and Mrs. Meek's. When I saw the announcement in the Times, I dropped the paper. I had put it in myself, and paid for it, but it looked so noble that it overpowered me. As soon as I could compose my feelings, I took the paper up to Mrs. Meek's bedside. "Maria Jane," said I (I allude to Mrs. Meek), "you are now a public character." We read the review of our child, several times, with feelings of the strongest emotion; and I sent the boy who cleans the boots and shoes, to the office, for fifteen copies. No reduction was made on taking that quantity.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that our child had been expected. In fact, it had been expected, with comparative confidence, for some months. Mrs. Meek's mother, who resides with us—of the name of Bigby—had made every preparation for its admission to our circle.

I hope and believe I am a quiet man. I will go further. I know I am a quiet man. My constitution is tremulous, my voice was never loud, and, in point of stature, I have been from infancy, small. I have the greatest respect for Maria Jane's Mama. She is a most remarkable woman. I honour Maria Jane's Mama. In my opinion she would storm a town, single-handed, with a hearth-broom, and carry it. I have never known her to yield any point whatever, to mortal man. She is calculated to terrify the stoutest heart.

Still, but I will not anticipate. The first intimation I had, of any preparations being in progress, on the part of Maria Jane's Mama, was one afternoon, several months ago. I came home earlier than usual from the office, and, proceeding into the dining-room, found an obstruction behind the door, which prevented it from opening freely. It was an obstruction of a soft nature. On looking in, I found it to be a female.

The female in question stood in the corner behind the door, consuming Sherry Wine. From the nutty smell of that beverage pervading the apartment, I have no doubt she was consuming a second glassful. She wore a black bonnet of large dimensions, and was copious in figure. The expression of her countenance was severe and discontented. The words to which she gave utterance on seeing me, were these, "Oh git along with you, Sir, if you please; me and Mrs. Bigby don't want no male parties here!"

That female was Mrs. Prodigit. I immediately withdrew, of course. I was rather hurt, but I made no remark. Whether it was that I showed a lowness of spirits after dinner, in consequence of feeling that I seemed to have been treated with disrespect, or that Maria Jane said to me on her retiring for the night, in a low distinct voice, and with a look of reproach that completely subdued me: "George Meek, Mrs. Prodigit is your wife's nurse!" Is it likely that I, writing this with tears in my eyes, should be capable of deliberate animosity towards a female, so essential to the welfare of Maria Jane? I am willing to admit that Fate has been to me on the whole, a good friend; but it is undeniably true, that the latter female brought desolation and devastation into my lowly dwelling.

We were happy after her first appearance; we were sometimes very happy. But whenever the parlour door was opened, and "Mrs. Prodigit" announced (and she was very often announced), misery ensued. I could not bear Mrs. Prodigit's look. I felt that I was far from wanted, and had no business to exist in Mrs. Prodigit's presence. Between Maria Jane's Mama, and Mrs. Prodigit, there was a dreadful, secret understanding—a dark mystery and conspiracy, pointing me out as a being to be shunned. I appeared to have done something that was evil. Whenever Mrs. Prodigit called, after dinner, I retired to my dressing-room—where the temperature is very low, indeed, in the wintry time of the year—and sat looking at my frosty breath as it rose before me, and at my rack of boots: a serviceable article of furniture, but never, in my opinion, an exhilarating object. The length of the counsels that were held with Mrs. Prodigit, under these circumstances, I will not attempt to describe. I will merely remark, that Mrs. Prodigit always consumed Sherry Wine when the deliberations were in progress; that they always ended in Maria Jane's being in a wretched spirits on the sofa; and that Maria Jane's mama always received me, when I was recalled, with a look of desolate triumph that too plainly said, "Now, George Meek! You see my child, Maria Jane, a ruin, and I hope you are satisfied!"

I pass, generally, over the period that intervened between the day when Mrs. Prodigit entered her protest against male parties, and the ever-memorable midnight when I brought her to my unobtrusive home in a cab with an extremely large box on the roof, and a bundle, a handbox, and a basket, between the driver's legs. I have no objection to Mrs. Prodigit, (aided and abetted by Mrs. Bigby, who I never can forget is the parent of Maria Jane), taking entire possession of my unassuming establishment. In the recesses of my own breast, the thought may linger that a man in possession cannot be so dreadful as a woman, and that woman Mrs. Prodigit; but, I ought to bear a good deal, and I hope I can, and do. Huffing and snubbing, prey upon my feelings; but, I can bear them without complaint. They may tell in the long run; I may be hunted about from post to pillar, beyond my strength; nevertheless, I wish to avoid giving rise to words in the family.

I wish to know why, when my child, Augustus George, was expected in our circle, a provision of pins was made, as if the little stranger were a criminal who was to be put to the torture immediately on his arrival, instead of a holy babe! I wish to know why haste was made to stick those pins all over his innocent form, in every direction? I wish to be informed why light and air are excluded from Augustus George, like poisons? Why, I ask, is my unobtrusive infant so hedged into a basket bedsted, with dimity and calico, with miniature sheets and blankets, that I can only

hear him snuffle (and no wonder) deep down under the pink hood of a little bathing machine, and can never perceive even so much of his lineaments as his nose.

Was I expected to be the father of a French Bull, that the brushes of All Nations were laid in, to rasp Augustus George? Am I to be told that his sensitive skin was ever intended by nature to have rashes brought out upon it, by the premature and incessant use of those formidable little instruments? Or is my child composed of Paper or of Linen, that impressions of the finer getting-up art, practised by the laundress, are to be printed off, all over his soft arms and legs, as I constantly observe them? The starch enters his soul; who can wonder that he cries?

Was Augustus George intended to have limbs, or to be born a Torso? I presume that limbs were the intention, as they are the usual practice. Then, why are my poor child's limbs fettered and tied up? Am I to be told that there is any analogy between Augustus George Meek, and Jack Sheppard?

Analyse Castor Oil at any Institution of Chemistry that may be agreed upon, and inform me what resemblance, in taste, it bears to that natural provision which it is at once the pride and duty of Maria Jane, to administer to Augustus George! Yet I charge Mrs. Prodigit (aided and abetted by Mrs. Bigby) with systematically forcing Castor Oil on my innocent son, from the first hour of his birth. When that medicine, in its efficient action, causes internal disturbance to Augustus George, I charge Mrs. Prodigit, (aided and abetted by Mrs. Bigby) with insidiously and inconsistently administering opium to allay the storm she has raised! What is the meaning of this?

If the days of Egyptian Mummies are past, how dare Mrs. Prodigit require, for the use of my son an amount of flannel and linen that would carpet my humble roof? Do I wonder that she requires it? No! This morning, within an hour, I beheld this agonizing sight. I beheld my son—Augustus George, in Mrs. Prodigit's hands, and on Mrs. Prodigit's knee, being dressed. He was at the moment, comparatively speaking, in a state of nature; having nothing on, but an extremely short shirt, remarkably disproportionate to the length of his usual outer garments. Trailing from Mrs. Prodigit's lap, on the floor, was a long narrow roller or bandage. I should say, of several yards in extent. In this I saw Mrs. Prodigit tightly roll the body of my unobtrusive infant, turning him over and over, now presenting his unconscious face upwards, now the back of his bald head, until the unnatural feat was accomplished, and the bandage secured by a pin, which I have every reason to believe entered the body of my only child. In this touriquet, he passes the present phase of his existence. Can I know it, and smile!

I fear I have been betrayed into expressing myself warmly, but I feel deeply. Not for myself; for Augustus George. I dare not interfere. Will any one? Will any publication? Any doctor? Any parent? Any child? I do not complain of Mrs. Prodigit, (aided and abetted by Mrs. Bigby) entirely alienates Maria Jane's affections from me, and interposes an impassable barrier between us. I do not complain of being made of no account; I do not want to be of any account. But, Augustus George is a production of Nature (I cannot think otherwise), and I claim that he should be treated with some remote reference to Nature. In my opinion Mrs. Prodigit, from a nervous disposition, and a superstition. Are all the faculty afraid of Mrs. Prodigit? If not, why don't they take her in hand and improve her?

P.S.—Maria Jane's Mama boasts of her own knowledge of the subject, and has brought up seven children besides Maria Jane. But, how do I know that she might not have brought them up much better? Maria Jane herself, is far from strong, and is subject to headaches and nervous indigestion. Besides which, I learn from the statistical tables that one child in five dies within the first year of its life; and one child in three, within the fifth. That don't look as if we could never improve. At the decease of the Duke of Cumberland he was purchased by Mr. Wildman, for 70 or 75 guineas. Some time afterwards Mr. Wildman sold the half of him to Mr. O'Kelly for 500 guineas, and the latter gentlemen ultimately purchased the other half for 1100 guineas. Eclipse did not appear upon the course until he was five years old. He won eleven King's Plates, carrying 12st. in all; he beat the great Eclipse, and was acknowledged that he gained £25,000 by him. He was rather a sulky tempered animal, but won every race in which he appeared without the application of either whip or spur, and was never distressed by the speed of a competitor. The progeny of Eclipse, in twenty-three years, produced to their owners the sum of £158,047 12s., various prices not included. The heart of Eclipse weighed nearly 14lb.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.—Eclipse was foiled in 1764, during the great eclipse, whence his name. He was by Marke, out of Spilletto, and might be said to unite the blood of the Darley and Godolphin Arabians. Eclipse was supposed to be a shade inferior in speed for a short distance to Flying Childers, but superior in powers of endurance, and consequently able to run greater lengths in a shorter space of time. Eclipse had considerable length of waist, and stood over a great deal of ground; his shoulder was thick but wide and well placed; his hind quarters appeared higher than his forehead; in his gallop he went in the true racing form, and no horse ever, perhaps, drew up his hind legs so effectively. He possessed a vigorous constitution, uncommon strength, and was altogether the most complete racer that ever appeared, though he was thick winded, and breathed hard when running. His colour chestnut with white face and white hind legs. He was owned by the Duke of Cumberland he was purchased by Mr. Wildman, for 70 or 75 guineas. Some time afterwards Mr. Wildman sold the half of him to Mr. O'Kelly for 500 guineas, and the latter gentlemen ultimately purchased the other half for 1100 guineas. Eclipse did not appear upon the course until he was five years old. He won eleven King's Plates, carrying 12st. in all; he beat the great Eclipse, and was acknowledged that he gained £25,000 by him. He was rather a sulky tempered animal, but won every race in which he appeared without the application of either whip or spur, and was never distressed by the speed of a competitor. The progeny of Eclipse, in twenty-three years, produced to their owners the sum of £158,047 12s., various prices not included. The heart of Eclipse weighed nearly 14lb.

THE CITY SHERIFF'S DWELLING: A NUBANCE.
—At the City Sheriff's Court, it was lately decided, that a defendant was liable to £9 damages for loss of sleep and other disturbance, from noises over head, occasioned by the chopping of wood, turning of a lathe, and other operations carried on by a turner, who occupied the floor as a workshop. The vibration

of the wheel had also alarmed the plaintiff's family by throwing down part of the ceiling, and shaking the casements. The defence was, that the trade was a lawful one, in which the noise was unavoidable. The sheriff stated that no one had a right to carry on any trade, however lawful, to the injury and annoyance of his neighbour. — *The Builder.*

THE ORCHESTRA OF ALL NATIONS.—According to the *Exhibition Express*, musical instruments will occupy about 3,400 feet at the Exhibition. "No class of musical instruments," says our contemporary, "will, we believe, be unrepresented; so that from the Brobdingnagian organ to the Lilliputian penny whistle, we shall have a collection of all the armory of Orpheus. The Jew will contribute his harp, the Chinese his gong, the Ethiopian (sevensider) his banjo and his bones, and Mr. Punch will, of course, send his drum and Pandean pipes. These will be collected the materials of an orchestra, comprising every species of instrument in the world, since not even the Scotch bagpipe will be excluded. There is no sense at all in showing musical instruments unless the sense of hearing is appealed to; therefore these must, of course, be played, if any idea is to be given of their merits. In order that their respective powers may be exhibited at once, it will be necessary that each should play a different tune at the same time, which will produce a concert very appropriate to a World's Fair, but which we are afraid it will not be possible exactly to describe as the Harmony of all nations. — *Punch.*

INTELLECTUAL CAPACITY OF AFRICANS.
"Instances are constantly occurring, illustrating the extraordinary capacity of the African mind. The Island of St. Thomas sends forth hundreds of black Roman Catholic Priests to many parts of Africa, and these able fathers assist materially towards the great object, the civilization of Africa. The richest slave-merchant resident in Whydah, Don Jose Almeida, is an ex-slave, sold from the very port of Poppe, in which he now commands a monopoly. This remarkably clever shrewd man was educated in the Brazil, during the period of his slavery in that country. If from each great slave state a selection of youths were made, educated in professional rule as clergymen, doctors, agriculturists, and artisans, these, returning to their countries, would soon assist civilization and generate a contempt for sacrifice and slavery. The extraordinary contempt an educated black has for his unpolished neighbour is inconceivable, and it is the pride of all to attend Church meetings to prove their education; to mention a weaker pride of exhibiting their finery. These foibles worked upon, studied, and humoured, might be rendered eminently serviceable. What the African particularly requires is example; for, be it good or bad, he will follow it if set by the 'white man;' by which he means men of any colour, but educated. To such an extent is this idea carried, that the candidates' lists for the police of Sierra Leone were very extensive; and on inquiry, it appeared that to be a policeman was at once to be a white man, i.e., to be removed from the epithet of 'nigger' associated with that state of semi-barbarism in which the black looks upon his neighbour. — Such is their taste for dress and improvement, that I do not suppose a finer-looking, or better-dressed body of militia exists than that of Sierra Leone. On a Sunday, in Sierra Leone, the Churches innumerable are filled with well-dressed and even handsomely dressed congregations, listening to discourses of able ministers. I merely instance this to show what may be done by introducing education generally, and not to recommend the present system of negro training, which assuredly requires supervision. So far does education interfere with the slave trade, that if a man spoke only a few words of English, he would be gladly turned out of a barracoon, being deemed by his unlearned master an educated and dangerous man." — *Captain Forbes' Dahomey.*

THE BIRKENHEAD GREAT FLOAT.—Water was let into the great float for the first time on Monday last. The greater portion of the masonry work on the Birkenhead side of the float is now completed; and also as much as will be required, for some time to come, on the Wallasey side. The portion of the float now finished comprises a space of about 60 acres. Although it was known that this place was drawing to a state of readiness for the admission of vessels, the public will scarcely be prepared for the announcement that water to the depth of nearly 20 feet has been admitted. This partial opening took place on Monday morning last, at high water, under the superintendence of Mr. Abernethy, the present engineer of the dock, and was witnessed by a large number of persons. The water was admitted through the culvert, or sewer, from the Morpeth Dock. The tide, however, not being a high one, at the first opening of the sluice the depth of water did not exceed an average of six or seven feet over the whole area of space. On Monday night the flood tide was again made available for about three hours; and on Tuesday morning the body of water was greatly increased. Vessels drawing twenty feet of water, or upwards, will not be enabled to float in any part of the great dock; but the depth of water can be easily increased by means of the culvert connected with the Morpeth Dock, which at present is the only entrance into the float. We believe it is intended that the water in the float shall not vary from a fixed depth. The Morpeth Dock, for the present, will serve the purpose of a lock, where vessels may lie until it is convenient for them to enter the great dock. In addition to the regular draw-bridge connecting the Morpeth Dock with the great float, there will be placed a caisson, somewhat similar in shape to a double flat-bottomed boat, completely watertight, which will prevent any injury arising from an overflow of water in the Morpeth Dock. On Wednesday a number of iron and timber buoys were launched into the great dock, to keep the water clear from cast-iron screw moorings. The portion of the great dock now opened extends a little above the Wallasey copper works, where a temporary dam has been built. Beyond this dam, no fewer, we believe, than 1600 men are busily employed in forming and excavating the remaining 90 acres of this great undertaking.

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